NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REPORT ON ROOT CROPS.

[We copy the following report from the Massachusetts Spy:]

The Committee of the Worcester County Agricultural Society on Root Crops, would respectfully report, that no notice has been filed by any person for the several premiums offered for root crops, except by Rev. Isaac R. Barbour, and Daniel W. Lincoln, Esq., your Recording Secretary—and both claims are for the premiums offered for the best crops of Carrots. One of the committee examined both of the Carrot fields before they were harvested. The land in both instances was of the same general character—a gravelly loam, with a coarse gravel subsoil. From inspection it appeared that the land of Mr Lincoln had been better husbanded and was then in better condition than was the land of Mr Barbour. The land of Mr Lincoln had been plowed deep with a common plow; the land of Mr Barbour had been plowed in the usual manner, and also with a subsoil plow. It may here be proper to observe, that a member of your committee had occular demonstration of the great advantage which would be derived from the more common use of the subsoil plow. Mr Barbour had another field of carrots in the cultivation of which the subsoil plow was not used, and the difference in the size of the roots, gave strong evidence in favor of the use of that instrument. The seed used by Mr Lincoln was of the Yellow carrot, that of Mr Barbour was of the White carrot. The tops and roots of the carrots of Mr Barbour appeared at the time of the examination to be obviously larger than were those of Mr Lincoln. The rows of carrots on the field of Mr Lincoln were more distant than were those of Mr Barbour. It was the opinion of the inspecting member of the committee, that had the rows of the carrots of Mr Lincoln been less distant from each other, and the carrots in the rows been further apart, the result would have been more favorable to him. The committee have it not in their power to pursue a comparison of the relative expense of the two crops, as it appears to them that there is a discrepancy between the two statements which cannot be reconciled: one charges for the interest on the value of the land: it should have been charged by both, as rent should be paid for the land by the crop, and it is a proper item of charge to expense. So much of the manure as goes to the benefit of the roots, should also be charged. But the greater difficulty arises from difference of the statement of the labor in taking care of and harvesting the two crops—the one charging to the crops more than twice the labor than is accounted for by the other. As from inspection, the land appeared so similar in its general character, that about the same amount would be required on one lot as on the other, the committee are induced to believe that there is some unintentional omission on the part of Mr Barbour, of a part of the work which had been done in the cultivation or harvesting of the crop. They have not, therefore, been able to report which crop has yielded the most profit to the grower. But as the crop of Mr Barbour measures 610 bushels to the acre, the committee recommend that the first premium of $8, be awarded to Isaac R. Barbour, of Oxford. They also recommend that the second premium for carrots, of $5, be paid to Daniel W. Lincoln, of Worcester, for his crop of 584 bushels to the acre.

The member of the committee who examined the crops before being harvested, was highly gratified in having the opportunity of witnessing the great improvements made by Mr Barbour on the farm he now occupies, since it has been in his possession. It was recollected that at that time the farm was in a very neglected state. Crops had been taken off, and little or nothing returned to the land. It was a light soil and in an impoverished state. He was most pleased with the appearance of a peat meadow. It was a part of a considerable tract of peat swamp. That portion which had not been reclaimed, (if that expression can be applied to that which had been entirely without value,) produced nothing but bushes, furnishing nothing useful for man or beast. The appearance of that portion which had been put under cultivation, was most delightful. The stubble remaining on the land gave evidence that the crop of grass must have been very large indeed, and that it is now the most profitable of the farm. And if the expense of this great improvement has not been greater than was represented, from $25 to $50 per acre, the annual income must be nearly equal to the cost of the land. It is believed that in the purchase of the farm, the including of this peat swamp therein detracted than added to its value, and as it presented in its then condition a most unsightly object, it must then have been wished that a body of water could have concealed the bushes from view.

Mr Barbour has, since he purchased his farm, erected buildings thereon. The barn—the first in importance to the agriculturist—received the particular notice of the examining committee. The upper part of the building was divided in the usual manner, with a barn floor through the centre, with a stable and leanto, and scaffold over them on one side, and a bay on the other: under a part of the bay was a spacious cellar, the walls of stone, laid in mortar, for the storing of roots—the remainder of the space had been partitioned off for an ice-house or cellar—the part under the barn-floor, stable and leanto, was appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing manure, for which the swine were employed as operatives, and being cool in summer and warm in winter, the place was well adapted both for manufacturing manure and making pork, and the stock used was principally the peat taken from the ditches which it had been necessary to excavate in making the improvement of the swamp, and therefore cost no more than the expense of carting. It would be well if the farmers of the neighborhood would adopt the plan of this building for any barn that they might have occasion hereafter to erect.

All which is respectfully submitted, for the Committee,

JOHN W. LINCOLN.

[We abridge the statements of the two claimants, on account of a lack of space.]

Mr Barbour's Crop.

1-4 of an acre, as measured by Jasper Brown, Esq.	
Plowing land twice, and subsoiling,	$2 50
1-4 lb. white carrot seed,	25
Labor of sowing (with seed-sower,) weeding 3 times, and harvesting—6 1-2 days,	6 50
Carting and spreading 25 horse-loads of manure, (cubic yard to the load,)	1 50
	$10 75
Amount of crop, 152 1-2 bushels, 56 lbs. to the bushel, at 20 cents,	$30 14

This patch on which the carrots grew, was plowed in 1842, and planted with corn, manured so as to give me a crop of 30 to 35 bushels per acre. In 1843, it was planted with mulberry trees, and compost manure put into the furrows at the rate of 20 to 25 horse-loads to the acre. This year it was plowed and subsoiled, and manured with a compost of peat and ashes, made after the directions given in Dr. Dana's *Muck Manual*.

Mr Lincoln's Crop.

Land measured 45 3-4 rods. For the two preceding years, early peas, and afterwards English turnips had been grown upon it, with but little manure. Prepared for this crop, by plowing deep in the spring, and well harrowed; 17 loads of compost manure strewn along the furrows, which were then leveled down with a hoe, covering the manure, and the seed was sown upon the furrows, as nearly as possible. The whole crop was 168 bushels of 56 lbs. each.

Interest of land,	$1 50
Plowing and harrowing, 1-2 day,	1 00
17 loads of manure at 50 cts—1-2 to the crop,	4 25
Spreading and carting the same,	2 50
Seed and sowing,	50
1st weeding, 3 1-2 days work,	3 50
2d do. 2 1-2 do.	2 50
3d do. 2 do.	2 00
Thinning out, 1 1-2 day,	1 50
Harvesting, 2 men and 1 yoke of oxen 1 day,	2 50
Topping, 2 1-2 days,	2 50
	$24 25
Value of crop—4 tons and 1300 lbs. of carrots, at $8 per ton,	$37 20
Deduct expense,	24 25
Leaving a profit of	$12 95

The product of the land was at the rate of five hundred and eightysix bushels of 56 lbs. to the acre.

Raising Clover for Seed.—Mr Henry Bremen, of Enfield, Tompkins county, N. Y., thinks the raising of clover seed is very profitable. At four dollars a bushel, he thinks it affords a better profit than any kind of grain. He mows his clover as soon as three-fourths of it is ripe. He says by mowing it thus early, more seed is got than if it stood till fully ripe; for in the latter state, a quarter of the seed is lost in gathering.—*Alb. Cult.*

BREAKING YOUNG CATTLE.

It is sport, rare sport, for boys to yoke young steers, and fret them, till they are tame; to whip them hard for obstinacy—for moving too fast or too slow. Boys will teach them a bushel of *tricks* sooner than a peck of *good manners*. Boys must not handle steers till they have been handled by men; and men have not all philosophy enough to make steers kind and obedient.

There is not so much risk run in breaking steers as in tutoring colts. The ox is so patient he will "endure all things," even ill tutoring. In the yoke, in the centre of a strong team, he must go, will ye nil ye, and in time he will think it prudent to draw a moderate load rather than feel the lash or the goad.

But what a vast difference you find between oxen that have been properly broken, and such as have loosely "borne the yoke in their youth," and had their own way at a hill or in the mire. Can they back a loaded cart, or will they know your voice at the plow?

Ill-tutored oxen will fail you in your utmost need. They never draw even, and one is not ready to put forth his strength till his yoke-fellow has exhausted all his store. Then you leave your loaded sled in the woods and go for the mare; or you unlade a part and hie home in a pet.

Oxen should never know but that they can draw any load you put them to, and they will never suspect it under a perfect teamster. He will never let them draw when he finds the load quite too heavy, and by crying out to them to stop, when they cannot go, he persuades them that they are stopped by his command alone.

Steers may be yoked at a very early age. When it is convenient, shut them up in a shed or strong pen, and gently place a light yoke on them there. Do not attempt to force them to march now, but wait till they have become used to this burthen. Feed them with something a little better than every day fodder, and satisfy them that you intend no harm. If your shed is large, it will be prudent to pass a rope around the hind part of their bodies, to prevent their turning their yoke upside down, and making the near one the off ox. A rope will prevent this, for it will keep their hips as near to each other as their necks are. Some tie their tails together for this purpose; but a rope is better.

When your steers have become a little used to the yoke, you can put a chain on, and let them be used to the clanking of the links. Chain them fast to a post in your shed, and let them feel that this front chain and the yoke are stronger than they are. They may stand for half a day chained fast, and you need to look to them only occasionally.

Now you should unyoke them gently, and let them have their liberty evidently by your own consent. On the morrow, yoke them again in the same place and with the same care. Then yoke up your oxen, and driving to the shed, make fast your steers to the oxen instead of the post. Let the whole four stand awhile, that the steers may see no harm is intended.

Soon you may urge them forward close after the oxen, and without using a whip. Let them follow round and round the yard, chained to the oxen, never putting them to draw till they have learned to follow without fear.

After this exercise, you can bring a light sled, or a pair of wagon wheels and tongue, and gently fasten your steers on this tongue. Let all stand a few minutes; then move forward gently, not to terrify the young fellows too much on finding a moving pole between them, and a pair of rolling wheels behind. Keep them in gear four or five hours today, having a rope on the horn of the nigh one, to make both follow directly after the oxen.

In this way you can use your steers to follow your oxen without striking a single blow. For the only cause of obstinacy which we so often find in steers, is *ignorance* and *fear*. They know not what you would have—they fear giving offence, and they will prefer your lashing and beating to any motion they can make. You know this is the case—for, unyoked, you can drive one or two, or a dozen, and no one thinks it advisable to stand and endure the lash in preference to moving.

But you must teach your steers to *lead* as well as to follow your oxen. This requires skill, to prevent bad habits. When first put to lead, they will incline to run from you, unless you have a rope on the near horn. But you will soon habituate them, *if you avoid beating*, to march straight forward; and they will suffer you to advance and come to their heads, without attempting to sheer off, if they find you friendly. In a snow path you will find it more easy to make them tractable, than in a plow field.

It is quite important that young cattle should be loaded so light that they can overcome all obstructions without great effort. They should not suspect that any load can stop them. If they have not been set, and whipped, and bothered, by vicious teamsters, you will find them ambitious to do all in their power for you on rising a hill, or in miry carting. You will command their whole strength without striking a blow, and you will be more sure of getting out of the mire than by the use of all the whips you can command.

But your cattle will not go; nor will they stop when you desire, unless you use good language to them; not Greek, or Latin, or Hebrew—but good plain English. You may use the Hebrew well enough, provided you understand it, and provided you alone are to be the driver. But if you do not, or if you intend that others, who know nothing but English, shall drive your oxen occasionally, you will find the "English Tongue" the "Only Sure Guide," as Perry said of his spelling book, when it treated of that tongue.

Those who have heard the language of various drivers, will not think this an unimportant rule. Oxen must be more knowing than lads in Greek, to get a clear idea from the sounds made in their ears by their uncivil drivers. The same rigmarole, harum scarum, *hi, hoi, whoi, who-hay*, is used, whether the team is to move or to stop—to haw or to gee—to keep quick time or to back the load; and the astonished ox—the *native* ox—must wait till the goad quickens his ideas, or till the butt-end of the handle on his nose, has planted the seed for a wen, to disfigure his face, cause him pain, and shorten his life.

Should not the doctrine of *transmigration* be taught to cruel masters? Who would thus abuse an ox, if he himself is to take his turn in the yoke and under the goadstick?"—*Ploughman.*

We learn from the American Agriculturist, that agents of several French and English houses are now in this country, examining the clips of the finest sheep, with a view of purchasing them up for the European manufacturers of superior broadcloth.

If sensuality is a pleasure, beasts are happier than men.

For the N. E. Farmer.

ORGANIC AND INORGANIC MATTER.

Mr Breck—Not long since, a very good and intelligent farmer remarked to me that he did not understand the terms, *organic* and *inorganic* matters, as applied in agriculture: he did not know how or where to apply the proper distinction that he supposed ought to, or did exist, in the two forms of matter. Perhaps there may be some of your readers that are not familiar with the right application of the terms. But Prof. Johnston has made it so plain "that a child might understand," and for the benefit of such (if there are any,) I will quote a few passages: "All the forms of matter which present themselves to our view, whether in the solid crust of the globe on which we live, in the air which forms the atmosphere by which we are surrounded, or in the bodies of animals and plants—all are capable of being divided into the two great groups of organic and inorganic matter. The solid rocks and soils, the atmosphere, the waters of the seas and oceans, everything which neither is nor *has been* the seat of *life*, may generally be included under the head of *inorganic matter*. The bodies of all living animals and plants, and their dead carcasses, consist of *organic* or *organized matter*. These generally exhibit a kind of structure readily visible by the eye, as in the pores of wood, and in the fibres of hemp, or of the lean of beef, and are thus readily distinguished from inorganic matter, in which no such structure is observable.

"But in many substances of organic origin, also, no structure is observable. Thus, sugar, starch and gum, are formed in plants in great abundance, and yet do not present any pores or fibres: they have never been endowed with organs; yet, being produced by the *agency* of living organs, they are included under the general name of organic matter."

All of your readers are aware that animals and plants in part, are composed of the four elementary bodies—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. When a portion of animal or vegetable matter is burned, it either entirely disappears, or leaves behind it only a small quantity of ash. All that escapes into the air while burning, was derived from the four simple substances, or elements, above named, and are therefore termed the *organic* constituents of plants. These four elementary substances are, by the mysterious operation of chemical changes and combinations by the vital principle in the living animal or plant, susceptible of assuming all that endless variety of forms and qualities of organic matter that are found in the animal and vegetable world.

Sugar, starch, vegetable oils and fat, when burned, disappear entirely, and by the process of burning, they are resolved into their original elements—carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen; these, and all similar substances, are derived from, and are wholly organic matter.

The dry bones of animals contain about two-thirds their weight of earthy, *inorganic* matter; the other third consists chiefly of animal matter, resembling glue, and is called the organic matter of bones.

When wood is burned in the open air, the organic parts of it are dissipated in the atmosphere, and a quantity of ashes is left, consisting of silex, potash, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, &c. These are the inorganic constituents of plants, and are derived wholly from the soil.

If you think the above attempt at illustrating the

difference in organic and inorganic matter, will in any way be useful, it is at your service.

L. B.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR WOODLANDS.

There are few things in which farmers in general exhibit such gross waste and want of forethought, as in their treatment of their woodlands. Dependent, as the great majority must always be, on these for fuel—diminishing rapidly, as they must be in our climate, annually—a large proportion, too, timbered with trees that do not readily shoot up, and will not grow again without some protection—we still see the noble trees of our original forests as carelessly and as uselessly felled as though they were not the growth of centuries, but, like Jonah's gourd, would spring up again in a night. In the management of our woodlands, some things are deserving of notice that are too generally entirely overlooked.

The first thing, and it is an indispensable one, is, that the woodlands should be well fenced. We can never have a growth of young timber, particularly on lands originally covered with beech and maple, and their kindred trees, unless this is done. It is true, thousands of young trees will germinate, but so fond are cattle and sheep of their young foliage, that none, to which these animals can have access, will be permitted to grow. It is only after a thick growth of underwood, sufficiently tall to be beyond the reach of cattle, has been secured, that any animal should be admitted to the wood lots. We have seen a beautiful wood lot on which thousands of thrifty young trees from three to five feet in height, were growing, reduced, in a year or two, to the condition of an open wood, and the young growth entirely destroyed, by being carelessly thrown into a cattle range; and there is scarcely any wood lot, however destitute of young trees it may now be, that will not be covered with them in a short time, if kept safe from the intrusions of animals.

The second thing to be remembered is, never to cut a tree needlessly. There are many who, when they want a piece of timber, no matter how small it may be, instead of seeing whether the want cannot be supplied from some already fallen, or timber already on hand, take their axe and improvidently prostrate any tree they can make subserve their present purpose, without reference to future value or use. Never fell a tree until you have ascertained its value for general purposes, for fuel, and not at all, unless absolutely necessary.

Another thing not to be forgotten in the treatment of woodlands is, always to select those trees for felling which have arrived at maturity, are slowest in their growth, or have begun to decay. In a thrifty woodland, the greatest amount of growth is usually with the younger timber; for though there will be some large trees that will increase as fast as smaller ones, and consequently give a much greater annual increase of wood, from their greater diameter, yet there will also be many with no perceptible growth, or on which the process of decay has actually commenced. Such are the trees that should be selected for timber or fuel; and a double advantage will result from this course—thrifty timber will be saved, and the younger growth benefited by more ample exposure to the sun and air.

It will be found of essential service in the preservation of woodlands, and in increasing their value, to keep all vacancies that may occur, either naturally, or by felling the trees, filled by transplanting. We know some farmers who keep a nursery of locusts for the express purpose of increasing the value of their woodlots, by transplanting this excellent timber tree wherever an opening offers. Others use those kinds of young trees which are readiest at command, or to which the soil seems most congenial. The kind of tree transplanted is of comparatively little consequence, provided it is of sure and quick growth, and is fit, when grown, either for timber or fuel.

By attention to the points here indicated, the value of our wood lots might not only be greatly increased, but the scarcity of wood, with which so many of our farmers are already seriously threatened, be averted.—*Alb. Cult.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 28, 1844.

Samuel Downer, Esq., of Dorchester, presented some superior specimens of the Orthey Pippin? Apple. We believe these specimens to be the same variety as have heretofore been exhibited by Mr B. V. French, as the Flushing White Seek-no-further. Mr Downer also exhibited some large specimens of Beurre Rance Pear. These and other specimens which have been tasted by the Committee, have not sustained their European reputation. Future specimens may, however, change our present opinion of its merits.

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Saturday, Jan. 4, 1845.

Joseph S. Cabot, Esq., of Salem, presented some extra sized and very choice specimens of the following Pears, viz:

Glout Morceau—extra large and very high flavored.
Beurre d' Aremberg—not quite in eating.
Echasserie—fine specimens.
Brande's St. Germain.
Winter Nelis—large, superior, delicious.
Passe Colmar—large.
Chaumontel—two large specimens.
Easter Beurre—extra large and very melting.
By Capt. Lovett, Beverly, Minister Apples.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*

WHEN DO YOU KILL YOUR PORK?

Messrs. Editors—This, by many, will doubtless be regarded a very important inquiry. Some will say, on the increase of the moon—others, when the animals have acquired sufficient adipous matter to render them "good meat"—others, that pork should be brought to the tub when the last piece is taken from the barrel, or perhaps some would anticipate a little, in order to prevent an *hiatus*, and have their new pork packed before their supply of old pork had disappeared. Now there is reason and philosophy in all these practices save the first. What, under heaven, has the *moon* to do with our hogs? The earth is influenced by the sun, the moon by the earth, the waters of the earth by the moon—but no philosopher has yet demonstrated that the latter planet has, or can have, any thing more to do with pork, than Herschel, or Venus, or Aldabaran, or indeed any other planet or star of our system, or any other system. An old lady told me once, that one grand reason why poverty had trodden so closely in her husband's steps, through life was, that he always made it an infallible rule to butcher his hogs on *the wane of the moon*. She could never persuade the "stubborn soul" that meat slaughtered at such times, invariably lost from a fourth to a half of its bulk in cooking, or that a *pig* killed on the increase of the moon was better, and would go farther in a family, than a *hog* slaughtered on the decline. Another housewife assured me that hogs are never *well* on the wane of the moon! and that if brought to the tub at such times, their pork will

"Always shrink i' the pot."

Do you recognize any scientific principle as being operative in producing such a result. If so, please enlighten A CONSTANT READER.

No—and it has always been to us a matter of marvel, that apparently sensible people should countenance such absurdity.—*Maine Cult.*

☞Such pre-eminently silly notions, the offspring of the grossest ignorance and pitiable credulity, are worthy only to be entertained (if at all,) by superstitious old ladies, like one of our acquaintance, who invariably carries a particular *bone of a haddock* in her pocket, to ward off or mitigate the "*rheumatiz.*" If such people had as much faith in important truths as they have in superstitious follies, they would be more worthy of respect, and better enabled to encounter the ills of life.—N. E. FAR.

Saving Manures.—The chief, the grand, I was going to say, almost the sole object with every farmer, should be the accumulation of manure, from one year's end to another, day in and day out, and from every possible resource. Not a single pound of feathers or of hair, of horn, or of hoof—not a single pint of ashes, or of soap-suds, or of urine; not a weed, if possible to prevent it, should be lost. All, all should be saved, and coverted into manure. Of one thing every farmer is certain—that cultivation exhausts his land: something, of course, must be done to restore that of which it is exhausted. How long will a horse work if he gets no feed? How long will the best cow give milk if she gets nothing to eat? Neither can a farm be worked and milked without being fed.

Instead of looking only to the stable and the hog-pen for manure, and managing them carelessly and unskilfully, the thinking farmer will reflect that there is nothing which will rot, but that it may be converted into good, fattening food for his farm. If a horse dies on the farm, let him be covered with cartloads of earth, and the very gases that escape in the course of putrefaction, will impregnate and make good manure of the whole mass. Let nothing be lost—not even the offal of poultry or the pigeon-house.—*J. S. Skinner.*

The Committee on Butter, of the Worcester Agricul. Society, in their report say:

"Good butter bespeaks first a good cow, and a good cow a good pasture, and both together imply an intelligent farmer; and not less requisite is a good churner, and for a good churner give us a good farmer's daughter, who never looks more blooming and bright than after the healthful exercise at the churn. No occupation is more befitting, none more honorable. No accomplishment should be more acceptable to the young husbandman, seeking a partner, than that the woman of his choice is well qualified to take the charge of his dairy, and excels in the difficult art of making *good* butter."

Eighteen tons of poultry left Syracuse, N. Y., in one day last we[illegible] Boston market.

PLYMOUTH CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on Improvements.

Mr President—On a portion of the objects submitted to the consideration and decision of the Committee on Improvements, report was made at the annual meeting; awards are now recommended for experiments not then completed.

Nathan Whitman, of E. Bridgewater, has this year made a second experiment in the application of saltpetre. He has conducted it, as far as appears in his satement, exactly as he did the last year. It would not seem proper or useful to allow a man a premium for the mere repetition of an experiment, when all the benefit that could possibly accrue to the public would be only renewed evidence of a similar result. In the case now under consideration, there is not very satisfactory evidence of a similar result. The field was planted late, was remarkably uneven, from the ravages of insects and birds; it was difficult to find a square rod, particularly where the saltpetre was applied, without vacancies: the rod harvested was manifestly more than an average of the field; the corn was too green for the crib, therefore very little importance should be attached to the comparative yield. The two rods weighed gave a product of about fifteen bushels to the acre, where the saltpetre was spread, more than on the half acre dressed with ten loads of barn manure. But inspection showed that the harvest of the whole field would exhibit a widely different result. The committee are disposed to encourage the zeal and perseverance of Mr Whitman in experimental farming, and recommend the award of Mr Colman's Report.

There have been an unusual number of entries for premiums on compost manure. The applicants have generally done something better than has been common in former years. But there has been very little of experiment in this work. With two exceptions, such materials only have been used as were found on the farms, and with such processes as have been common in this business. Some of them appear to have performed more labor than was of any manifest utility, and others seem to undervalue the labor bestowed. We should think it would be difficult for Mr Littlejohn to make compost quite as cheap as his statement indicates: and if Mr Bassett actually realizes as much nett profit as he has supposed, perseverance will, ere long, make him sufficiently rich. We have no doubt these gentlemen meant to give us correct statements, but think that, like other industrious and prudent farmers, they might have performed a great deal of labor in detached hours of which no account was taken.

A number of the applicants state that much more would have been accomplished in composting and applying manure, had there not been so protracted a drought. They were afraid of waste in moving manure in dry weather. This fear, we think, can have very little of just foundation. It is true the wind will have some influence in scattering, but will carry very little of it beyond the field on which it should operate. Less of the gases escape in a dry than in a wet season: when a shower has passed and the sun again shines in its power, we can see the ammonia ascending into the atmosphere from every compost heap and every well manured field. One leading object in composting is to fix the gases so that they may not escape into the atmosphere: this object can be only imperfectly accomplished. Manure carted and spread on fields, will always lose some of its strength; there *will* be exhalations from it: in warm and wet weather the exhalations will be most abundant. If judiciously composted manure be spread in dry weather, we can perceive no reason why it should not receive something from inhalation as well as the soil. It seems to be an almost universally admitted fact that our fields are enriched in dry seasons. The atmosphere receives and gives: therefore, we think operations on manure should be continued, without any particular reference to the state of the sky. In the language of the Chairman of the committee, compost should be spread on mowing fields in August and September, "rain or shine."

Mr Hobart has adopted one expedient to enrich his fields, which is rather novel in this country: he takes the drainings of his manure heap into a dray cart, and applies to the fields in a liquid state. In the vicinity of large cities, where more liquid matter is obtained than can be conveniently used in compost, we suppose this may be good practice; but with the restricted means of the country, we should recommend the incorporation of all liquid matters with the compost heap.

The Committee consider it useful to give encouragement to persevering labors in composting manure, even when no new processes are pursued—and therefore recommend that a gratuity of $7 be paid to each of the following named persons: Galen Manley, of North Bridgewater; Benj. Hobart, of Abington; Paschal Bassett, of Bridgewater; Geo. W. Wood, and Orsamus Littlejohn, of Middleborough. To Paul Hathaway, of Middleboro', is awarded Colman's Report.

Claims were made to the premiums offered for subduing bushes in pasture land, by Paul Hathaway, of Middleboro', and Stafford Sturtevant, of Halifax. Mr Hathaway was unable to do the work faithfully this year, and withdrew his claim. On viewing Mr Sturtevant's land, it appeared that the bushes were not subdued, and he was advised to withdraw his claim. This he was willing to do with respect to the smallest and roughest piece, but continued it on a large field which was plowed and planted the last spring, and which he intends, without again disturbing the sod, to use as pasture. A similar operation was performed on the same land twentyfive years ago. This may be good husbandry, but certainly such a field does not come within the view of the Trustees in offering reward for subduing bushes. We suppose owners will consult their interest and taste, without any special incitements, in the management of land through which the plow has once passed, and may again without any difficulty.

The committee hope Mr S. will reap great benefit from his operations on this piece of land, but cannot give him any premium, without an obvious perversion of the funds of the Society.

The Committee on Produce recommend the following awards: Te Benj. Hobart, a gratuity of $9, for his crop of wheat, 18 1-2 bushels to the acre. He did not obtain the required quantity for a premium, the failure, we think, should be ascribed to peculiarity of season, and not to any omisssion on the part of Mr H. Therefore, we are disposed to give him a generous gratuity, hoping that he will continue exertions in raising wheat, having hitherto been, as we believe, more successful than any other cultivator of the article in the county.

Paul Hathaway entered a claim to the premium offered for an experiment to determine at what distance Indian corn should be planted to ensure the greatest crop with the least expense of labor. Mr H. deviated from the directions, professing not to have understood them. While the committee perceive no obscurity in the directions, they think it strange that Mr H. should not have proceeded consistently with his own understanding in the case. In what he calls drills, on one-half acre he put two kernels in a place, and on the other, only one, according to the direction. The circumstance precluded any just comparison between the drills. The planting in hills was conformably to directions, and the result was that the half acre planted 3 1-2 feet apart, yielded about five bushels more than the half acre planted only 3 feet apart. We very much doubt whether another experiment would give a like result, for this was a very uneven field of corn, and could not be very accurately estimated by the weight of a few rods. We hope the Trustees will continue the offers till more satisfactory results are obtained. A gratuity of $5 to Mr Hathaway is recommended.

[Concluded in our next.]

From the Maine Cultivator.

GRASS CROPS.

The raising of grass crops, when every thing is considered, yields as great, or probably greater profit than any other branch of husbandry. No other crop is so sure of bringing a fair return every year, as that of rich mowing lands.

The skilful management of grass lands is the hinge upon which hangs the farmer's success. Nature has supplied different kinds of grasses to suit different kinds of soils, and the farmer who has a variety of soils, ought to study the subject, so as always to sow the right kind of seed. One great error with farmers is, they are are too stingy in the use of seed; certainly farmers ought to sow about twice the amount of seed commonly sown.

We have often heard the assertion that farmers cultivate too much land, and not manure thoroughly enough. But the farmer who wishes to keep a considerable stock of cattle and sheep, must have rather a larger number of acres in mowing. If he tills but a few acres, he cannot by the system commonly practiced by farmers, bring the whole of mowing lands under the plow so often as will be necessary. The farmer who may be fortunate enough to be the owner of a number of acres of meadow, if skilfully managed, will be able to keep a good stock of cattle and sheep, and be able also to manage the remainder of his mowing lands in the most advantageous manner. But every farmer does not possess meadow lands, and then what is to be done? He should use the plow as a substitute for the manure cart. The farmer ought to appropriate more or less of his mowing lands for the purpose of plowing in some crop for manure.

Suppose that a farmer has a mowing field of fifteen acres. Let him appropriate five acres of the same each year for the purpose of turning under some crop. It will be understood, of course, that this fifteen acres is to be divided into three lots, each of which in its turn is to come alternately into grass, and some crop to be turned under by the plow, to enrich the soil. Now, the question remains to be decided, whether by such a system, fifteen acres (or any given quantity) of land can be made to grow better and better, without taxing either the barn-yard or the compost heap. Farmer Thrifty positively affirms that it can, and he says that he will not retreat from the field till he has accomplished his purpose—that of establishing

a system of practice by which he may not only keep more stock, but gradually make every part of his farm increase in fertility and productiveness.

Rumford, Me., Nov. 1844. J. E. R.

"SNOW IS THE POOR MAN'S MANURE."

This is an old saying, and the following extract from one of Prof. Johnston's lectures, shows that it is not destitute of truth:

"Snow has been supposed to be beneficial to winter wheat and other crops. That a heavy fall of snow will protect the soil and crop from the destructive effects of any severe cold which may follow, there can be no doubt. It defends the young shoots, also, from those alterations of temperature to which the periodical return of the sun's rays continually expose them; and when a thaw arrives, by slowly melting, it allows the tender herbage gradually to accustom itself to a milder atmosphere. But some believe that wheat actually *thrives* under snow. On this point I cannnot speak from personal knowledge, but I will here mention two facts concerning snow, which may possibly be connected with its supposed nourishing quality.

Snow generally contains a certain quantity of ammonia, or of animal matter, which gives off ammonia during its decay. This quantity is variable, and occasionally so small as to be very difficult of detection. Liebig found it in the snow of the neighborhood of Giessen, and I have this winter detected traces of it in the snow which fell in Durham during two separate storms. This ammonia is present in the greatest quantity in the first portions that fall and lie nearest the plant. Hence, if th plant can grow beneath the snow, this ammonia may affect its growth: or when the first thaw comes, it may descend to the root and may there be imbibed. Rain-water also contains ammonia; but when rain falls in a large quantity, it runs off the land, and may do less good than the snow which lies and melts gradually.

Another singular property of snow is the power it possesses of absorbing oxygen and nitrogen from the atmosphere, in proportions very different from those in which they exist in the air. The atmosphere containe 21 per cent. of oxygen by volume, but the air which is present in the pores of snow, has been found by various observers to contain a much smaller quantity. Boussingault obtained from air disengaged by meling snow, 17 per cent. of oxygen only, and De Saussure found still less. Whether the air retained among the pores of the snow which in severe winters covers our fields, be equally deficient in oxygen with that examined by Boussingault, and whether, if it be, the abundance of nitrogen can at all affect vegetation, are matters that still remain undetermined."

CONNECTICUT CORN CROPS.

The following is an extract from the report of the Committee on Field Crops of the Middlesex County (Ct.) Agricul. Society, published in the Connecticut Farmer:

"The Indian corn entered by Mr Wadsworth, of Durham, for premium, was one-quarter of an acre, selected from near the middle of a field of four acres. The field was planted with the 'Improved Dutton Corn,' about the first of May, in hills, three feet apart each way. The land on which it was planted was sward ground, manured with common yard manure, at the rate of 20 to 30 cartloads to the acre, turned over flat, and rolled, and the corn planted on the furrows. It was hoed four times without hilling, or turning up the furrows between the rows. On this field of corn, the suckers were allowed to remain until the customary time for cutting the stalks. The product of that portion of the field entered for premium, was at the rate of *one hundred and fiftyone bushels and eighteen quarts to the acre!*

Your committee are aware that it hardly seems possible that so large a quantity of corn could be raised from an acre, in this old hide-bound State of Connecticut, yet, from the certificate of the town committee of Durham, and from the statement of Mr Wadsworth, under oath, such was proved to be the fact. Think of this, ye farmers of Middlesex! One hundred and fiftyone bushels and eighteen quarts of shelled corn from one acre! This eclipses even the far-famed corn regions of the West. With facts like this before their eyes, our young farmers, we think, will hardly feel disposed to quit the healthful home of their sires, to seek a fortune among the Wolverines and Hoosiers of the western prairies, but be content to settle down amid the hills and dales, where dwell the lovely lasses of our own dear Yankee land.

In competition with the foregoing, was a quarter of an acre of eight-rowed corn, entered by Joel M. Clark, Esq., in Middletown. This corn was raised on green sward land, plowed plain, and rolled. Two coats of hog-pen manure were applied. One coat being coarse, was put upon the land and plowed in. The other was fine manure, placed upon the top, after the field had been plowed, and harrowed in. The whole amount of manure used was about sixtyfive buck-loads to the acre. It was planted about the 20th of May, four kernels in a hill, hills three and a half feet by two and a half apart. The soil is a gravelly loam. The seed was rolled in plaster of Paris before planting. And if your committee are not mistaken, the suckers were all removed at the last hoeing. The product of that portion of the crop which was entered for premium, was at the rate of *one hundred and eight bushels and four quarts to an acre*—which every one must admit to be a very extraordinary crop."

BLOODY, CLOTTED MILK—GARGET.

Mr George Andrews, of East Bridgewater, inquires what he shall do with a cow that gives bloody milk at some times, and clotted milk at others. She was but two years old last spring; she calved in July, and now gives a gallon of milk per day, with good hay and two quarts of cob-meal daily. Her cream is not easily churned into butter; she will not eat salt, but appears to be hearty and well. The blood was first discovered in the bottom of the pail, but now it is seen in the stream from the teats.

☞The cow has the garget, and she should have some garget root with her food. Cut a hole in a potato, a turnip, or an apple, and insert a bit of garget root as large as your fore finger, and half as long: the cow will then eat it. If you give her the root in the summer, she will eat it without an envelope.

If one bit of the root does not suffice, give her another; it will not hurt her if she eats half a dozen. We sometimes insert a bit of the root into the dewlap, when the cow is much affected, and it will cause a swelling there for a day or two, as large as a quart bottle.

A little saltpetre in her meal will be good for her blood. Cows should often have access to garget root in the summer season. In winter they are seldom troubled with the complaint. The best cows are more often afflicted with it than the meanest.

The reason why the blood was first seen at the bottom of the pail is, there was but little, and blood being heavier than milk, sinks below it. Sometimes cows will give bloody milk when they are not gargety; but clotted milk is a sure indication of this malady.

If the cow was farther from the sea, she would want salt.

It is not easy to tell why the cream from some cows is longer in coming to butter than from others—or why cream at this season of the year, is so unwilling to change. Perhaps it does not ferment sufficiently in cold weather. If you let it stand for a whole day near the fire, it will come to butter much quicker on churning, than if you simply give it the proper heat. Does not this prove that it needs fermenting?—*Ploughman.*

☞We copy the following remarks on garget, from "The Cattle Doctor":

Garget, or the Downfall of the Udder in Cows.—Young cows in high condition are most liable to this disease, especially at the time of calving. It is inflammation of one or more quarters of the udder, and is most commonly produced by the animal catching cold. It particularly attacks those cows that have a redundancy of blood in the system, or are of a gross habit of body. Young heifers are not always exempt from it.

If a patient is a milch cow, the secretion of milk is lessened, and mingled with blood, pus, and corruption. At other times the flow of milk is totally stopped, and the tumefied quarter proceeds to a state of suppuration.

As soon as the downfall is discovered, take from the animal three to five quarts of blood, according to her size and strength. If bled at night, in the following morning give her the following purging drink:

Take Epsom salts, one pound; powdered carraway seeds, half an ounce. Dissolve in a quart of warm gruel, and give.

As this is a disease either confined to, or most violent and dangerous in, cows that are in a high condition, it will be quite necessary to keep the patient for awhile on spare diet—mashes with a little hay.

During the continuance of the disease, the bowels must be kept open with half-doses of the above drink. The following fever drink will also be useful:

Diuretic Drink.—Take powdered nitre (saltpetre) one ounce; powdered rosin, two ounces; ginger, two drachms; mix them well together in a little treacle, and give in warm gruel.

After the purulent and bloody discharge has ceased, it will be prudent to continue this last drink occasionally for two or three weeks.

A frequent but unsuspected cause of this disease, is the hasty and careless mode of milking often adopted by unfaithful milkers. A considerable quantity is left in the bag, particularly when a cow gives her milk slowly. This is not only a loss to the farmer, but the milk left curdles in the teats, and produces inflammations, and lays the foundation for *garget.*"

The Piscataquis (Me.) Farmer states that a number of cattle and swine have died in that county, from eating potatoes affected with the "rot."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1845.

☞NOTICE.—Those indebted for one or more years' subscription to to this paper, will do us an act of justice by forwarding the amount of their dues without delay. Remember that payment made in advance, will save 50 cents. The publishers pay the printers every week, and the paper-maker quarterly; and it is inconvenient to have their dues from subscribers kept back year after year, as is the case in many instances.

The Publishers.

THE FIRE BLIGHT.

The following valuable communication from Levi Bartlett, Esq., will be read with much interest. His experience corresponds with Mr Beecher's theory on the cause of blight in fruit trees: it agrees, also, with our own observation and experience for the last twenty-five years. There is, however, one species of blight which we believe is confined mostly to the Pear tree, that we think is very different from that to which Mr Beecher refers: this operates differently from that which is caused by the sudden check of the sap by severe cold, when the tree is in a growing state, or the wood immature. This disease atttacks one limb after another of the pear tree, from time to time, and in different seasons, when in full leaf—the branch suddenly withering and dying, until the whole tree is destroyed. We have trees in our garden that have been affected in this way, and we think the cause cannot be that described by Mr Beecher:—

Mr Editor—I was much interested in the perusal of the Rev. H. W. Beecher's paper on the destruction of the fruit trees the past season by blight. You observe that some of your horticultural friends think favorably of the author's theory. Of the truth of it, I have been fully satisfied for twevve years at least, and think when you were here the past autumn, I gave you my views upon the subject, corresponding with Mr Beecher's.

The first general destruction of the fruit trees in New England, that I have any knowledge of, was in the year 1810: the previous autumn (1809) was remarkably warm and moist: there was no very cold weather till about the 10th of Jan. 1810, when there was one of the most sudden and remarkable changes of weather, from quite moderate to the most severe cold, perhaps upon record. The day alluded to has ever since been known as the "cold Friday." The effect of this intense cold was to freeze the sap between the bark and wood, and in many instances caused the bodies of the trees to split (from the expansion of the frozen sap,) from the ground to the limbs. The destruction of the peach and plum trees throughout this section of the country, was general and total. The next spring, most of the apple trees that suffered, leaved and blossomed as usual, but the small apples and leaves mostly shed off during the summer: many trees, however, blossomed a second time, and to some superstitious persons it caused much alarm: they thought it the "forerunner of a bad sign"—and so it proved; for a large portion of the trees in many orchards, never put out any leaves after that season.

My father had an orchard, the trees of 30 or 35 years' growth, upon a good, deep, loamy, and rather moist soil: every tree—perhaps 35 or 40—perished, but he had others on a poorer and more gravelly soil, with a northern exposure, that suffered but little. This was generally the case through this section of the country.

The next great *blight*, or destruction of fruit trees, was in the winter of 1831--2. The first notice of the fact was made public as early as the 9th of March, 1832, by the late Mr Lowell, of Roxbury. Mr Lowell's communication appeared in the N. E. Farmer of March 14. Mr L., after relating the extent of injury to his trees, &c., says: "I have no doubt that this is not to be attributed to the cold of the late winter, but I should look to the extraordinary and unnatural heat of the last summer, which enabled gentlemen to ripen the Black Hamburg grape, and even the Muscat, on open trellises." This fact proves that the autumn was also warm, and protracted to a later period than usual.

"The sap continued up and not inspissated till the 30th of November. The severe, unusually premature severity of December, burst the vessels of the plants, filled as they were with a watery fluid. Such is my conjecture—but what are conjectures worth?" It will be perceived that Mr Lowell's *conjectures* are strongly corroborative of Mr Beecher's theory.

Three or four years previous to this, I had procured a bundle of various kinds of fruit trees from the Messrs. Princes' Nursery, Flushing, L. I. Every tree suffered by the winter. Soon after Mr Lowell's letter appeared, I examined my trees, and found the discolored wood and bark that is sure to follow. By cutting through the bark upon the body of the tree, I could ascertain how far the tree had suffered. Some of my trees were green and healthy for two or three feet above the surface of the ground; others were killed to within six inches of the surface of the ground Consequently, some of my plum trees were not killed down to where the bud had been inserted. These were sawed off in the healthy part of the tree, and in the spring, several sprouts started out of the stock: by training one of these upon each stock, they came to bearing. This was the case with a Washington plum, and an Italian Damask—but some others that had been budded higher upon the stock, were killed below the budded part; but these grew, and one Bleeker's Gage, that bore some fruit the previous year, was killed nearly to the surface of the ground: it was sawed off, and made a vigorous growth: it has borne miserably poor plums for several years: it is now nearly 20 feet high, and in its growth much resembles the Lombardy poplar.

All my cherry trees were budded some two or three feet from the ground, and were all killed below the bud. Some others were left without being sawed off: these all died, root aud branch.

Such *peculiar* seasons as 1810 and 1831, in New England, and 1843, in the several States named by Mr Beecher, may occasionally occur; when they do, the safest way will be to saw off all small trees below where they have turned dark colored beneath the bark, for if left with the tops on, the roots being uninjured, the sap will rise into the tree as freely as though the top was uninjured; but the rupturing and disarrangement of the sap vessels in the bark, and between the bark and wood, prevents that elaboration of the sap that takes place in the healthy tree. Repletion, fermentation and acidity ensue, the whole tree becomes, if the freezing has been very severe, diseased to the very extremities of the roots, and the death of the tree is sure to follow. But if the body of the tree is sawed off in a healthy part, near the surface of the ground, before there is much circulation of the sap upward, there will be healthy sprouts from the stump, which may soon restore a nursery to its former value; and to guard against such a contingency, or peculiar season, I think it would be well for nurserymen to bud their fruit trees while small, as near the surface as possible. It might in such seasons as above alluded to, save the trouble and expense of re-budding. Yours, truly, L. B.

Warner, N. H., Jan. 1845.

FARMERS' BOYS AND WINTER EVENINGS.

We copy the following good and timely suggestions from the Farmers' Cabinet:

"All know that it is by little and little that the bird builds her nest, and the bee her cell. Industry and perseverance will accomplish in time, far more than the unreflecting are apt to suspect. Farmers' boys, for instance, who would spend a couple of hours these long winter evenings in some useful study, or in the reading of useful books, would accomplish in three or four months, what would surprise one who is accustomed to loitering away these quiet portions of the day without employment. Sixty hours in the month, saved from evenings, which might otherwise have been idly spent, would amount, in the course of a long winter, to as much time, and would enable a lad to accomplish as much as would several weeks' schooling. And the boy who will thus perseveringly attend to his own improvement, may rely upon it that his increased intelligence will not only add to his respectability, but he will be all the better fitted for the active and responsible duties of life, towards which he is often impatiently looking."

In selecting books for reading, we say to farmers' boys reject such as are founded on fiction, and choose those only which deal with instructive *facts*—as on natural history, voyages, travels, and biographies, ancient and modern history—that of your own country in preference to all others. You will worse than waste your time by devoting it to fictitious reading—which, though sometimes unobjectionable in its tendency, is quite often of a contrary character, and seldom indeed really useful. As some writer has observed, you should be as particular in the choice of your books as in the choice of your friends. If you early contract a habit of devoting your leisure hours to useful reading, you will find the taste for it to "grow with your growth and strengthen with your strength"—and your minds will become improved by the exercise of the mental powers, as your bodies are by action.

If the young could but justly appreciate the inestimable value of knowledge—the power it has over ignorance—the influence it has in securing virtue, respectability, and even worldly thrift—they would never spend in frivolous amusement, or waste in idleness, a single hour of winter evenings, which they might devote to profitable study or reading.

Where there is no opportunity for farmers' sons to get books from libraries, their parents should by all means purchase them for them, if possibly within their power. Even one or two good books each winter, would be of great advantage to them—and, indeed, this number would be better than too many—as they would be likely to derive more profit from becoming *well* acquainted with the contents of a few, than from a superficial perusal of many. Once interested in reading or study, progress is certain, and profit ultimately sure.

"Knowledge is power": it is pleasure—it is wealth. He who to a *pure heart* unites an *enlightened mind*, possesses a treasure, compared with which the costliest diamond is meaner than the common dust. Farmers' sons, we are addressing you in particular: improve whatever opportunities you have to inform your minds: be assured that when you shall have become men, your influence and standing in society will depend a vast deal upon the extent of your knowledge. A man is, in one important respect, *superior* to another, inasmuch as he is *more intelligent* than another—and ignorance must always pay tribute to knowledge. Store it, then, in your youth—for, remember the truthful aphorism of Goldsmith—"The boy is father to the man." ***

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Conversations on some of the Old Poets—by James Russell Lowell. Cambridge: Published by John Owen. 1845.

The Waif—a Collection of Poems. Cambridge: Published by John Owen. 1845. These volumes are beautifully executed on fine paper: the covers are splendidly embellished.

"*We take no note of time but by its loss.*"—We have been reminded that this quotation which in our last we credited to Mr *Shakspeare*, should have been credited to Mr *Young*. We would certainly do no injustice to the *dead*, however we may treat the living. Hence this erratum.

☞The Genesee Farmer for January, appears in a new form and new dress. The Cultivator, of this city, has also improved its appearance by new type. Success, brothers:—*appearance* has great influence in this world: even merit, if shabbily clothed, is often spurned for its unattractive appearance.

☞Keep no unnecessary consumers in your barn, of the horse kind. What the surplus horse consumes in a winter without paying anything for, would support a more valuable animal of another kind. Better to give away the idle horse—for he who keeps such an animal through the winter, keeps it at a pretty dear rate, and should be the last to complain of a lack of fodder in the spring.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending Jan. 5.

Jan. 1845.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	30	23	39	40	E.
Tuesday,	31	34	36	32	N. E.
Wednesday,	1	29	46	39	W.
Thursday,	2	25	26	23	N. W.
Friday,	3	11	28	25	N. E.
Saturday,	4	32	41	38	N. W.
Sunday,	5	32	42	39	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 6, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 400 Beef Cattle, 1400 Sheep and 450 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Sales dull at a small advance from last week. Extra $4,75. First quality, $4,50 a 4,62. Second quality, $4 a 4,25. Third quality, $3,50 a 3,75.

Sheep.—Dull, common sheep from $1,75 to 2,25. Weathers from $2,25 to 3,50.

Swine.—Small lots to peddle, 3 for sows and 4 for barrows. At retail from 4 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 37 a 1 50 per bushel. Red Top 50 to 60 cents. Clover—Northern, 9 to 11c.—Southern, 7 a 9 c. Flax Seed. $1 [illegible] per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 37 a 1 75 per bushel.

GRAIN. The heavy supplies received since the last weekly report, together with previous large arrivals, has caused a further reduction in prices. The transactions in Rye have have been to a very limited extent.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 00—Southern, round yellow, 50 a 52—Southern flat yellow, 46 a 48—do. do white 45 a 47—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 00 a 00—do. Southern, 62 a 70—Oats, Southern, 31 a 32 — Northern do. 00 to 34—Beans, per bushel 1 50 a 1 75.—Shorts, per double bush. 25 a 30—Bran, 21 a 23.

FLOUR. The market has exhibited much less animation, since our last review, than we have had occasion to notice for several weeks past, transactions being almost entirely confined to the usual demand for the retail trade.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 81 a 4 87—do. wharf, $4 75 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 67 a 4 75 — Fredericksburg low Pd new $4 67 a 4 75—Alexandria, wharf, 4 67 a 4 75—Georgetown, $4 75 a 4 87—Extra do. 0 00 a 5 00—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 4 81—do. City, $5 50 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $4 68 a 4 75—Genesee, common, cash, $4 87 a 4 94— do fancy brands $5 00 a 5 37—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 62 a 4 75. Rye, $0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 62 a 2 67.

PROVISIONS. To render prices more firm, some holders are asking higher rates than our present quotations Purchasers rather hold back, and operate only to supply their immediate wants. There has been a good deal doing in Butter and Cheese, and prices have acquired more firmness.

Beef—Mess 4 no new bbl. $8 50 a 9 00—Navy—$7 50 a 8 00.—No. 1, $6 50 a 7 00—do Prime $5 50 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 50 a 12 00—do Clear $10 00 a 11 00 do. Mess, $9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $7 50 a 8 00—do Mess from other States.— a —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 10 a 13—do store, uninspected, 11 a 12—do dairy, 14 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 0 —do South and Western, 6¼ a 6¾— Hams, Boston, 7 a 00 — Southern and Western, 6 a 6¾—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3¼ a 5—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The importations for the spring trade, it is believed, will be light. The stock in the hands of dealers and growers is less than it was at the commencement of the year 1844, but is considered sufficient to meet the demand for the present.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 50 c.—American full blood do 40 a 42—Do 3-4 do 37 a 38—Do. 1-2 do 35 a 36 -1-4 and common do 30 a 32 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean. 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 38 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 33 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 30—No. 3 do do do 14 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Holders remain firm at our quoted rates, but the sales for the past week or two have been very circumscribed, nothing doing for export.

1st sort Mass 1843, lb. 13 a 14 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 16 to 18 per ton—Eastern Screwed $13 to 14,

EGGS. 15 to 20.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERER'S COMPANION.

The American Poulterer's Companion — A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C. N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles, New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.

BACK VOLUMES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a few sets of the 3 back volumes of the American Agriculturist, elegantly bound in cloth. Price $3 75 per sett.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub oil Plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say: —"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

Dec. 18, 1844. tf.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS AND IRON RODS

For sliding Doors, Axletrees, Steel Springs, and Tire Iron for sale by H. RICHARDS,

Sept. 18. No. 109, State Street

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

TRACE CHAINS.

The subscribers have for sale a fine assortment of Trace and Tie-up Chains. JOS. BRECK & CO,

At N. E Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

Oct. 2.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self-acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles. 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

The subscribers are now receiving their fall supply of Garden, Field and Grass Seeds, and would respectfully recommend to their customers to send in their orders as early as possible to secure a supply from their choicest lots. Their stock of seeds for this season will be very full and complete, and most of the varieties being raised under their own inspection they can confidently recommend them as being fresh and genuine. Among them are Long Blood, Early Turnip and Sugar Beets; Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Orange Carrot, Radish. Cucumber and Cabbage of sorts. Also, Peas, Beans and Squashes, which together with a large supply of most kinds of seed desirable for the field or garden, comprise the most complete and extensive assortment of seeds to be found at any similar establishment in the country. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Oct. 2.

MILK ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

The subscriber being about to relinquish the milk business, offers for sale, his entire milk establishment, consisting of 23 Cows, 1 Milk Cart and Wagon, and an excellent run of custom. JOHN PARKINSON,

Oct. 16, 1844. Walnut Street, Roxbury.

AFRICAN GUANO.

The cargo of the brig Samos, just arrived direct from Africa. This Guano has been analyzed by J. E. Teschemacher, Esq., and pronounced by him as fully equal to the best cargoes received in the London or Liverpool markets. Purchasers can depend on this as being the *genuine* article. For sale, in quantities to suit, by

CHARLES HOFFMAN, Salem.

VERNON BROWN, 5 Merchants' Exchange.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 & 52 N. Market St., up stairs.

Sept. 17 3m.*

CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JO. BRECK & CO.

CAST IRON SLED SHOES

For double and single Runners, of all sizes, also, Barn Door Rollers, from 3 to 10 inches, for sale by HENRY RICHARDS,

Dec. 7, 1844. No. 109, State street.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vegetation Triumphant.—At Walton Hall there stood a mill to convert corn into meal. Time, the great annihilator of all human inventions, (saving taxation and the national debt,) laid this fabric low in ruins some sixty years ago, and nothing now remains to show the place where it once stood, except a massive mill-stone, full 17 feet in circumference. The ground where the mill stood having been converted into a meadow, this stone lay there unnoticed and unknown, (save by the haymaker,) from the period of the mill's desolation to the autumn of 1813, when one of our nut-eating wild animals deposited a few nuts under its protecting cover. In the course of the following summer, a single nut having escaped the teeth of the destroyer, sent up its verdant shoot through the hole in the centre of the procumbent mill-stone. One day I pointed out this rising tree to a gentleman who was standing by, and said, "If this young plant escape destruction, some time or other it will support the mill-stone and raise it from the ground." He seemed to doubt this. In order, however, that the plant might have a fair chance of success, I directed that it might be defended from accident and harm, by means of a wooden paling. Year after year it increased in size and beauty; and when its expansion had entirely filled the hole in the centre of the mill-stone, it gradually began to raise up the stone itself from the ground. This huge stone is now eight inches above the ground, and is entirely supported by the stem of the tree, which has risen to the height of twentyfive feet, and bears excellent fruit.

Strangers often inspect this original curiosity. When I meet a visitor whose mild physiognomy informs me that his soul is proof against the souring influence of politics, which now-a-days is so generally prevalent, I venture at a small attempt at pleasantry, and say, "that I never pass this tree and millstone, without thinking of poor old Mr John Bull, with a weight of eight hundred millions of pounds round his galled neck.—*Waterton's Essay on Natural History.*

Battles on the Sabbath.—The great battle of Waterloo, which was began by Napoleon on the Sabbath, resulted in his defeat. The battle of New Orleans was also fought on the Sabbath, and the British, who began it, were defeated with terrible slaughter. The naval battle fought by Commodore McDonough, with the British fleet on Lake Champlain, took place on the Sabbath. The British began the attack, and were defeated, although their force was greatly superior to that of the Americans. Here are three battles, not to name more, which were fought on the Sabbath, and in each case the force which began the attack, was defeated. The coincidence is striking, however it may be accounted for.—*Selected.*

Beautiful Thought.—It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place: it cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment on the wave, and then sink into nothingness: else why is it, that the aspirations that leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering abroad unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, then pass away and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it, that the stars that hold their festival around the midnight throne, are placed so far above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it, that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our vision, then taken from us, leaving the thousand currents of our affection to flow back like cold and Alpine torrents upon the heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a land where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber upon the ocean; and where the beautiful beings that pass here like visions, will stay in our presence forever.—*Geo. D. Prentice.*

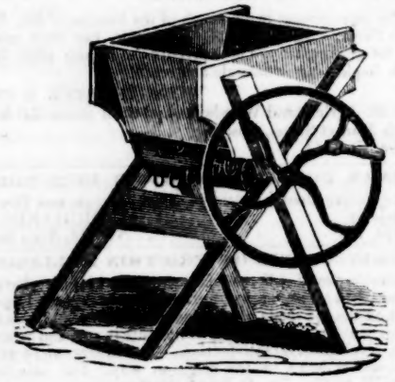
A Vain Regret.—The manner of many of our clergymen, at nuptial ceremonies, says the Knickerbocker, might be improved, especially if they have the bad taste to "spread around them an atmosphere of ice." Not unfrequently, however, you will find the officiating minister the rarest wit, and pleasantest companion of the whole assemblage. Such an one was telling us, the other evening, of a remark that he once heard a married man make, whose rib proved to be "the better half" in the wrong sense of the term.

"I loved my wife," he said, "at first, as much as any body ever *did* love a wife. For the first two months I actually wanted to eat her up; and ever since then, *I've been sorry I did n't!*"

What a horrid cannibal!

We have seen some barbarous typographical blunders in our day, but none more so than one which recently met our eye, where the heading to a medical advertisement which *should* have read "*Interesting to the Deaf*," was printed "*Interesting to the Dead!*"

A fellow taken up as a vagrant declared that he was not "a man without any visible means of subsistence," as he had just opened a store. It was found, on inquiry, that he had *opened it with a crowbar* in the night—and, unfortunately, the store belonged to another man.



WILLIS'S

Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter.

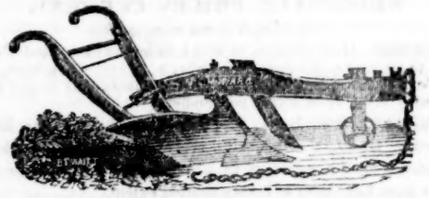
For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any oth plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, a the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,

21 SCHOOL STREET.